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U.F.O.

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NEWSLETTER
June 1972

EDITORIAL

Over the past few months we have regretfully received a number of complaints about late bulletins and magazines, along with some complaints from people who have paid money and have received nothing. This is due to the exercise of Nurk's Law.

Frederick P. Nurk stated his law succinctly when he said "Over organisation equals incompetence". This can be expressed in a formula as $O = I^2$.

As has been demonstrated in the past, we are not over organised. We have a most efficient Committee. Also the services of an efficient sightings investigations team, an efficient library and an efficient duplicating/distributing section. However, all members of the official offices, as well as the willing helpers that we have, are voluntary. We have no paid staff, and this is the major problem that we have to face. The same members are required to give up free time, month after month, to run the Society. Fortunately, these people regard the Society as an interest and a hobby and do not grudge the time they give.

We have just completed a survey of members. We found a few members that we didn't know we had, and a lot of members that aren't members. We have been carrying almost one third of our circulation in the form of unfinancial members. This both costs the Society a lot of money in printing and postage, and a lot of time in sending out the additional literature.

As a result of our survey, we have streamlined our systems to a more efficient operation so that in future we can get the mail out on time, and so that we can know exactly when a member's annual fee is due. Bearing in mind Nurk's Law, however, we do not intend to become over-efficient and over-organised.

As a Society, we have a current membership of about four hundred persons. These four hundred people represent almost every country on the globe. For our Society to function we must have reports of sightings for us to investigate. To this end we would appreciate every member keeping this in mind and informing us of any sightings in his or her area. Many people hesitate to inform us thinking that the Society would know about it already. In a great many cases this is not correct. We have many sources, but we can't expect our sources of information to cover each and every incident.

We are also interested in sightings that may be years old. From time to time we receive reports that are years old but which are still of current interest. For statistics and pattern analysis, the sighting is important regardless of whether it is old or new, so don't hesitate to inform us of the older sightings. (OVER)

Finally, if you don't receive a copy of this bulletin, please inform us. We don't want to become over-organised and fall prey to Nurk's Law!

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In the last three issues of the Australian U.F.O. Bulletin we published excerpts from a paper, "Science In Default", which was presented to the 134th Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by the late Professor James E. McDonald on 27th December 1969.

We now begin Case 3 of the four principal UFO cases referred to by Professor McDonald in his Symposium paper as being specific illustrations of what he regarded as serious shortcomings of case-investigations in the Condon Report and in the 1947 - 69 Air Force UFO program.

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(continuing)

SCIENCE IN DEFAULT:

- 22 Years of Inadequate UFO Investigations -

James E. McDonald

CASE 3. Haneda AFB, Tokyo, Japan, August 5 - 6, 1952.

Brief summary: USAF tower operators at Haneda AFB observed an unusually bright bluish-white light to their NE, alerted the GCI radar unit at Shiroy, which then called for a scramble of an F94 interceptor after getting radar returns in same general area. GCI ground radar vectored the F94 to an orbiting unknown target, which the F94 picked up on its airborne radar. The target then accelerated out of the F94's radar range after 90 seconds of pursuit that was followed also on the Shiroy GCI radar.

Introduction: The visual and radar sightings at Haneda AFB, Japan, on August 5 - 6, 1952, represent an example of a long-puzzling case, still carried as an unidentified case by Project Bluebook, at my latest check, and chosen for analysis in the Condon Report. In the latter, it is putatively explained in terms of a combination of diffraction and mirage distortion of the star Capella, as far as the visual parts are concerned, while the radar portions are attributed to anomalous propagation. I find very serious difficulties with those "explanations" and regard them as typical of a number of rather casually advanced explanations of long-standing UFO cases that appear in the Condon Report. Because this case has been discussed in such books as those of Ruppelt, Keyhoe, and Hall, it is of particular interest to carefully examine case-details on it and then to examine the basis of the Condon Report's explanation of it, as example of how the Condon Report disposed of old "classic cases".

Haneda AFB, active during the Korean War, lay about midway between central Tokyo and central Yokohama, adjacent to Tokyo International Airport. The 1952 UFO incident began with visual sightings of a brilliant object in the northeastern sky, as seen by two control tower operators going on duty at 2330 LST (all times hereafter will be LST). It will serve brevity to introduce some coded name-designations for these men and for several officers involved, since neither the Condon Report, nor my copies of the original Bluebook case-file show names (excised from latter copies in accordance with Bluebook practice on non-release of witness-names in UFO cases):

<u>Coded Designation</u>	<u>Identification</u>
Airman A	One of two Haneda tower operators who first sighted light. Rank was A/3c.
Airman B	Second Haneda tower operator to first sight light. Rank was A/1c.
Lt. A	Controller on duty at Shiroy GCI unit up to 2400, 8/5/52. Rank was 1st Lt.
Lt. B	Controller at Shiroy after 0000, 8/6/52, also 1st Lt.
Lt. P	Pilot of scrambled F94, also 1st Lt.
Lt. R	Radar officer in F94, also 1st Lt.

Shiroy GCI Station, manned by the 528th AC&W (Aircraft Control and Warning) Group, lay approximately 20 miles NE of Haneda (specifically at 35° 49' N, 140° 2' E) and had a CPS-1 10-cm search radar plus a CPS-4 10-cm height-finding radar. Two other USAF facilities figure in the incident, Tachikawa AFB, lying just over 20 miles WNW of Haneda, and Johnson AFB, almost 30 miles NW of Haneda. The main radar incidents center over the north extremity of Tokyo Bay, roughly midway from central Tokyo to Chiba across the Bay.

The Bluebook case-file on this incident contains 25 pages, and since the incident predates promulgation of AFR200-2, the strictures on time-reporting, etc., are not here so bothersome as in the Lakenheath case of 1956, discussed above (to be published in later issues of V.U.F.O.R.S. Bulletin). Nevertheless, the same kind of disturbing internal inconsistencies are present here as one finds in most Bluebook case reports; in particular, there is a bothersome variation in times given for specific events in different portions of the case-file. One of these, stressed in the Condon Report, will be discussed explicitly below; but for the rest, I shall use those times which appear to yield the greatest over-all internal consistency. This will introduce no serious errors, since the uncertainties are mostly only 1 or 2 minutes and, except for the cited instance, do not alter any important implications regardless of which cited time is used. The over-all duration of the visual and radar sightings is about 50 minutes. The items of main interest occurred between 2330 and 0020, approximately.

Although this case involves both visual and radar observations of unidentified objects, careful examination does not support the view that the same object was ever assuredly seen visually and on radar at the same time, with the possible exception of the very first radar detection just after 2330. Thus it is not a "radar-visual" case, in the more significant sense of concurrent two-channel observations of an unknown object. This point will be discussed further under the heading Radar Observations (next issue of The Bulletin).

Visual Observations:

a. First visual detection: At 2330, Airmen A and B, while walking across the ramp at Haneda AFB to go on the midnight shift at the airfield control tower, noticed an "exceptionally bright light" in their northeastern sky.

They went immediately to the control tower to alert two other on-duty controllers to it and to examine it more carefully with the aid of the 7X50 binoculars available in the tower. The Bluebook case-file notes that the two controllers already on tower-duty "had not previously noticed it because the operating load had been keeping their attention elsewhere".

b. Independent visual detection at Tachikawa AFB: About ten minutes later, according to the August 12, 1952, Air Intelligence Information Report (IR-35-52) in the Bluebook case-file, Haneda was queried about an unusually bright light by controllers at Tachikawa AFB, 21 miles to their WNW. IR-35-52 states: "The control tower at Tachikawa Air Force Base called Haneda tower at approximately 2350 to bring their attention to a brilliant white light over Tokyo Bay. The tower replied that it had been in view for some time and that it was being checked".

This feature of the report is significant in two respects: 1) It indicates that the luminous source was of sufficiently unusual brilliance to cause two separate groups of Air Force controllers at two airfields to respond independently and to take alert-actions; and 2) More significantly, the fact that the Tachikawa controllers saw the source in a direction "over Tokyo Bay" implies a line-of-sight distinctly south of east. From Tachikawa, even the north end of the Bay lies to the ESE. Thus the intersection of the two lines of sight fell somewhere in the northern half of the Bay, it would appear. As will be seen later, this is where the most significant parts of the radar tracking occurred subsequently.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

(Eds. - We apologise for having to break the continuity of Case 3 at this point but, as Case 3 is relatively lengthy, we are able to publish only a portion of it in this issue of The Bulletin.)

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NEW PUBLICATION:

A new publication has recently come to our notice. This is the British journal GEMINI which is, to quote the Publishers' own words, "Not another - but two for the price of one, for GEMINI as its name suggests, really IS a 'twin' magazine, incorporating all the best features from the former COS-MOS and SIRIUS journals, now successfully merged into one,"

Subscription to GEMINI is:- £1 for 4 quarterly issues
Individual copies 28p incl. post.

Subscription address is:- 20A Dyke Road, Brighton, BN1 3JA,
Sussex, England.

We feel this publication is a very worthy contribution to the UFO research scene, and we present here a few of the briefer items taken from the section headed FLAP 71 in the first issue, Vol.1. No.1., Jan - Mar 1972.

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From FLAP 71 compiled for GEMINI by Mark Stenhoff

"A major flap in UFO activity has occurred since August 1971. Investigators throughout Britain have been flooded with material. This summary deals with the more provocative reports from August to October. One of the peak areas was Banbury in Oxfordshire. The three investigators above" (referring to Richard P. Colborne, Michael G. Prewett AFBIS and C. David Oakley-Hill) "are still working diligently in that area, and they have kindly supplied us with copies of their reports to date. Close liaison is being maintained with BUFORA. Further comment and analysis appears at the end of the article.....".

9. Aug. 16, 2040 hrs., Grid 2530, Llwyngwrl, Merioneth, Wales.

This was a sighting by a family of four on holiday in Wales. Shortly after sunset, they noticed a bright yellow-orange cigar-shaped light with a dark spot at one end. The spot was visible only through binoculars. The phenomenon moved very slowly across the sky, disappearing after about 20 minutes. About 20 seconds later a similar phenomenon appeared, about 10° southwest of where the first disappeared. (If this was the first object reappearing, it must have increased its speed considerably to reach this point.) This was only in sight about another 20 seconds, then it faded out quickly. The sky was remarkably clear, and judging by the distant coast, Llyn Promontory, opposite, the witnesses estimated that the object was at least 30 miles away, which suggests that the UFOs were at least a mile long. The only possibility that suggests itself is a very unusual cloud formation, but as the edges of the light were crisp that length of time, and the spot remained throughout, this seems unlikely.

throughout, this seems unlikely.

GEMINI investigation by CDOH.
BUFORA Ufolog 3/5/72

11. Aug. 18, Evening, Grid 4020, Cirencester, Gloucs.

Judith Wills, 16, and her 19-year-old boyfriend Duncan Edwards saw, hovering 100 yards away from their car, an orange light in the sky. It was soon joined by another, and they hovered together. Strange noises accompanied the appearance of the objects. The couple were very frightened.

The Sun, Aug. 20, 1971.
BUFORA Ufolog 3/5/9.

16. Aug. 30, 1000 hrs., Grid 6016, Faversham, Kent.

Ken Seaton and his wife Rosemary were driving easterly along the M2 towards Ramsgate. It was a clear, sunny day but there was very little traffic for a Bank Holiday. In the Ospringle area near Faversham, their young daughter pointed out what she thought was a plane flying parallel to the motorway on their right. The object, however, was cigar-shaped and a very bright white. When it went behind a small cloud, the cigar shape was clearer and the brightness dulled a bit, like the sun appears behind a cloud. After about 5 minutes the object turned, becoming egg-shaped, and crossed the motorway in front of them, then turned in the same way as before and flew parallel to them, cigar-shaped once more, on the left-hand side. A minute or so later they lost it when the motorway dipped and there was a forest on the left. When they emerged the object was no longer visible.

Their friends, also a married couple in their middle twenties, and two teenage girls had been in another car a little way in front of them, and had not seen the thing at all. However, about 10 minutes later when they were on the A299 heading for Herne Bay, the occupants of both cars, now together, saw what was presumably the same object on their right, stopped their cars, and got out. All 7 of them watched the thing, which appeared stationary for a few seconds, then heeled as before and shot off, apparently in a direct line away from them, and had completely disappeared from sight in 2 seconds. It was not seen again. The final disappearance was about 25 minutes after it was first seen.

GEMINI investigation by CDOH.

24. Sept. 8, 2340 hrs., Grid 3528, Clee Village, Shropshire.

From a car travelling about 20-25 mph, two people saw a well-defined cone-shaped object with a flat top, metallic silver colored. The object, about 500 feet high, was hovering in a low valley to the right of the road. It had 3 portholes of light and below them a convex row of small round lights. As the witnesses reached the hilltop a bright moon was revealed which outlined its shape: no blades or wings. They stopped but did not switch off the engine because a large red bright light shone from the top of the cone and beamed for about 5 seconds. They got scared and drove away as quickly as they could. It was still visible through the rear window till the trees and descent obstructed the view. It was near Clee Hill Radar Station where a silver disc had been seen 3 weeks before at mid-day. A sketch by one of the witnesses of the former object shows a tall hat-shape with a big brim. Small lights circled the brim and the crown had larger lights. There was a red light on top.

From: John D. Llewellyn via BUFORA Ufolog 3/5/18.

31. Oct. 19, Grid 4526, 0230 hrs., Daventry, Northants.

Mr. Brian Burchel became aware that an intense red light was filtering into the room casting long shadows. He looked out to see a large, intensely-illuminated red disc flipping over and over coming towards the housing estate. He describes a complicated series of events during which he rushed into another room for his camera, went outside and took 2 colour photographs, ran to the telephone box and called the police while taking a mental note of

the object's manoeuvres. Investigations are continuing.

Banbury Investigations.

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(continuing)

LECTURE NOTES FOR LECTURE ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS (1954).

by Professor Hermann Oberth

(Translated from the German by M. Blumrich)

3. The Real UFOs.

THE THEORY OF BALL (OR CHAIN) LIGHTNING:

To natural science the following is known: Observations are collected first. Then an enquirer develops a theory. He says: If one assumes this and that is such and such, it would explain the discussed appearance. Whether his theory is right can only be shown by further inquiries. Likewise, other inquirers may find other theories to explain the appearance, of course, which they consider to be more reasonable.

The Swedish physicist, Professor Benedicks, wanted to explain these remaining percents (the unexplained 9% of UFO reports) by ball lightning.

In connection with lightning strokes sometimes the development of shining balls can be observed which, in general, are only 20 to 30 cm. in diameter. It is not sure that larger ones than 1 meter have been seen. They develop in the space between the clouds and the earth, of course; (they) hover, jump and hop around, and usually end with a clap (extinguish with a clapping sound or explosion) after several seconds or after one-half or one minute. Sometimes they simply go out (disappear or extinguish); but there are no confirmed observations about this as far as I know. They are very rare and can only be seen during a thunderstorm or shortly after the last of the rain falls. But in 1461, in Arras, there had not been any thunderstorm because this would have been such an unusual occurrence that the historian would have reported it, whereas the circumstance that he was using the Moon for comparison (to the UFO) directly indicates that it (the Moon) was shining (and that the weather was clear).

Now, Benedicks said: If one assumes ball lightning may also be possible under a clear sky, and could be from 20 to 150 meters in diameter, and does not necessarily clap (explode) or extinguish, they may become invisible because they rise so high that nobody can see them; then (under these assumptions) the appearances could be explained. Whether ball lightning appears as solid bodies on radar screens has never been observed. It may be possible in connection with the intensive ionization of the air, and as long as there is no proof that this assumption is mistaken, it can be made with reservations.

As one sees here are new assumptions and it is up to Benedicks to prove them. He says, for instance: If one directs a positive and a negative electrical wind (air stream) inclined toward each other, this causes shining spots in dry air and darkness. But he forgets that such a test can be made in a laboratory and that the tension differences cannot rise nearly as much outside in the air, and that the air never is dry enough. One can further ask, why ball lightning has been so rare in the past, whereas UFO-reports are so frequent today. Benedicks gave an answer which seems to be reasonable: The air space has not been checked nearly as intensively as today. But this answer does not explain the sudden increase - by radar measurements, too - since 1947, as the air space has not been watched as less intensively as between '45 and '47.

GRAVITY:

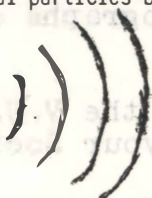
Under these aspects, I think that the assumption of Benedicks is not probable. Much more reasonable is the following theory. At the beginning of this century, a German engineer, Dr. Ing Walter Lewetzow, developed a gravitational theory.

If one could see matter with a microscope which enlarges very much, one would not see a solid mass anymore but a very thin dust cloud. Lewetzow now assumes there are much smaller particles in existence which rush through space with unimaginably high speeds. They are numerous; and usually hit each dust grain from all sides many times so that the particle remains in equilibrium because the pushes absorb one another. On the contrary, an object in outer space which is located near a celestial body which is similar (looks like) heavy clouds which protect a part of the particles from hitting the object. Therefore, this object which is located beneath a celestial body receives less pushes from one side than from the other, and is pressed towards the celestial body.

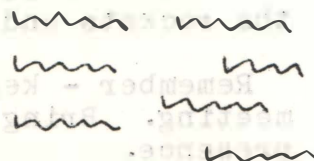
Lewetzow's friend and co-worker, Horst Pinkell, did further work on this theory.

You have to think about electromagnetic waves which are different from those on the surface of a pond. Electromagnetic waves are combined as quanta (bundles of energy). These are wave chains (quanta) which do not spread apart but stay together like a rain worm. These energy quanta have several properties which we know from studying matter. These quanta exhibit more material properties the shorter the waves are. For instance, they have a definite, unimaginably small mass; therefore, their direction can be changed by the gravity of the Sun. In the reverse: as material particles become like ether waves, the quicker they fly (the higher their velocity).

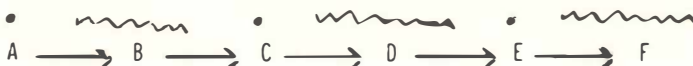
Electromagnetic Waves



Quanta



Pinkell now assumes the Lewetzow-rays represent a transition between matter and radiating energy, and that by turns a particle regularly is in an electromagnetic state and a particle state; therefore, it is on its way at Point "A" as a particle, at Point "B" a wave, at Point "C" a particle, at Point "D" a wave again, and so on. The waves cannot influence a dust grain, but the corpuscles can. But waves can be changed into longer ones by means of special screens. Then the waves cannot change to corpuscles - as also, for instance, sunlight is changed to long wave heat rays if the Sun shines on a black object, or as the X-rays can be transformed into visible light by a "Baryum-Platin-Cyan" Screen.



If we now place such a screen between "A" and "B"; a body placed behind "B" shall not be hit by any further particle which comes from "A". But, nevertheless, the rays reach it from the opposite side with full force, only weakened by the Earth. In comparison, the weakening by the Earth is very small; aren't there stars on whose surface the gravity is 50,000 times as strong (as on the Earth); therefore, the planet keeps only one 50,000th of the passing radiation.

If this screen is connected rigidly with a heavy disk behind it, a mechanism develops which can pull itself up into space like the late Munchhausen, and with an acceleration that is considerably higher than the acceleration due to gravity (on the Earth's surface).

Pinkell now assumes the possibility of such screens. He points out that very thin plates can be used as screens that are made of copper and special alloys. He says further that these plates polarize the gravitational influence such that two plates in a specific position do not weaken the gravitational influence, but they destroy the influence if the upper plate is turned 90° against the lower one.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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SOCIETY NOTICES

KEVIN ARNETT TO TALK ON UFOs.

A public lecture on UFOs illustrated with slides, will be given on Wednesday 12th July next, at 8 pm by Mr. Kevin Arnett, the well-known ABC radio personality and member of V.U.F.O.R.S.

The venue will be the National Mutual Theatrette, 447 Collins St., Melbourne.

Tickets are \$2-00 per person, children \$1-00, and this price includes supper.

All proceeds after expenses will go to the National Theatre Building Fund (Victory Theatre).

Members and their friends interested in attending should write for tickets to: The Secretary, National Memorial Theatre Ltd.,
1 Carlton Street, Prahran.

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SPACE LECTURE.

Friday, 14th July, 1972, is the night when Mr. Neil Kroschell, official lecturer for the Department of Supply, will speak on the American Space Programme.

Mr. Kroschell is a very capable lecturer who knows the Space Programme in great detail. He has been lecturing on this subject for a number of years to a great number of groups and societies, and we are very fortunate in being able to secure his services for this evening.

The actual subject matter of the talk has not yet been decided upon. It will most probably incorporate a space film, and you will have the opportunity of seeing such items as fabric from a space suit, an astronaut's helmet, the special foods used in space along with micro switches, printed circuitry, photographs and models of the rockets and space vehicles.

Remember - keep Friday, 14th July free for the V.U.F.O.R.S. meeting. Bring a friend or two and support your Society with your presence.

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